

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2000-292862

(43)Date of publication of application : 20.10.2000

(51)Int.Cl.

G03B 21/62

B29D 11/00

G02B 3/00

(21)Application number : 11-102319

(71)Applicant : DAINIPPON PRINTING CO LTD

(22)Date of filing : 09.04.1999

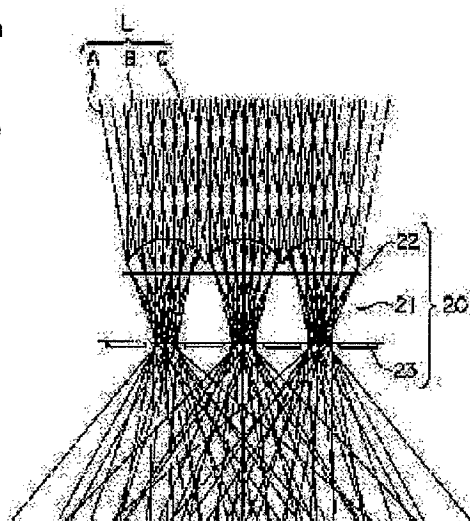
(72)Inventor : WATANABE ISOROKU  
YAMASHITA YOSHIYUKI

## (54) PRODUCTION OF LENTICULAR LENS SHEET AND DEVICE FOR THAT PRODUCTION

## (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To provide a method and a device for the production of a lenticular lens sheet which does not cause decrease in the transmittance (brightness) even when a diffusing agent is mixed into a Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes a transmission type screen with the lenticular lens sheet or even when the observation side of the Fresnel lens sheet is designed as a condensing system.

**SOLUTION:** By this method, a negative resist layer formed on the surface of the exiting side of a film base body 21 is exposed through entrance lenses 22 disposed on the light-entering side of the film base body 21 by irradiation of exposure light L including a plurality of collimated beams A, B, C with different incident angles. The exposure light L preferably includes collimated light beams (A, C) having about  $\pm 5$  to  $10^\circ$  incident angles. When the film base body 21 is irradiated with the exposure light L including the collimated beams having the aforementioned incident angles, a plurality of condensed points of the exposure light L are present on the surface of the exit side so that a rather wide exposure region of the negative resist layer is produced to increase the opening rate.



**\* NOTICES \***

JP0 and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

**CLAIMS**

---

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A manufacturing method of a lenticular lens sheet characterized by comprising the following.

A process of exposing said resist layer via said each entering light lens of said substrate by making it irradiating with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs as exposure light to a substrate with which a resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu while two or more entering light lenses were formed in the entering light side.

A process of forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate by developing said resist layer and removing a resist material of an exposure region or an unexposed field among said resist layers.

[Claim 2]By said resist layer's consisting of negative-resist material, and developing said resist layer, removing negative-resist material of an unexposed field among said resist layers, and fixing coloring material to this removed unexposed field, A manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet according to claim 1 forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate.

[Claim 3]A manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet according to claim 2 including further a process which removes negative-resist material left behind to a condensing field of each of said entering light lens, and at which the surface of Idemitsu of said substrate is exposed.

[Claim 4]While said resist layer consists of positive-resist material of translucency, developing said resist layer and removing positive-resist material of an exposure region among said resist layers, it leaves positive-resist material of an unexposed field as a lobe, A manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet according to claim 1 forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate by establishing coloring material on this left-behind lobe.

[Claim 5]By leaving positive-resist material of an unexposed field, while said resist layer consists of positive-resist material of a light blocking effect, developing said resist layer and removing positive-resist material of an exposure region among said resist layers, A manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet according to claim 1 forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate.

[Claim 6]It has an exposure device which emits exposure light from the entering light side of said substrate to a substrate with which a resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu while two or more entering light lenses were formed in the entering light side, Said exposure device by having an exposure light source which emits several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle to said substrate differs, and exposing said resist layer via said each entering light lens of said substrate by a parallel beam of these plurality, A manufacturing installation of a lenticular lens sheet forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate.

---

[Translation done.]

\* NOTICES \*

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

---

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to the lenticular lens sheet which constitutes the transmission type screen used with back projection type projection TV etc., It is related with the manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet which forms the shielding pattern (black stripe) of the stripe shape especially provided in the surface of Idemitsu by exposure and development of a resist material, and its device.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]The light source which consists of red from the former, and three green and blue CRT (Cathode Ray Tube), What the back projection type projection TV provided with the transmission type screen for projecting the picture from this light source is known, among these generally combined the Fresnel lens sheet and the lenticular lens sheet as a transmission type screen is used. Here as such a lenticular lens sheet, That by which two or more entering light lenses were formed in the entering light side, and the black stripe was provided in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu is generally used, While diffusing light broadly, the influence of outdoor daylight can be reduced with a black stripe, and contrast can be raised.

[0003]By the way, in such projection TV, What used light sources, such as LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) and DMD (Digital Micro-mirror Device), instead of CRT is developed, It is widely used increasingly in fields, such as a data projector, a computer monitor, digital television broadcasting. However, in the projection TV using LCD, DMD, etc. as a light source, Since the lattice pattern resulting from the cellular structures, such as LCD and DMD, is projected on a transmission type screen, if a picture is projected and observed on the lenticular lens sheet which has a periodic structure, moire may occur by the sampling effect of a lenticular lens sheet.

[0004]For this reason, in the projection TV using LCD, DMD, etc. as a light source, In order to reduce generating of moire effectively, instead of the lenticular lens sheet of a 0.6-1.0-mm lens pitch generally used in the former, the lenticular lens sheet of a small lens pitch of 0.3 mm or less is needed increasingly. In the lenticular lens sheet in which a black stripe is provided in the surface of Idemitsu which mentioned above, In order to realize a diffusing characteristic, contrast, etc. of light which were mentioned above, it is necessary to make thickness of a lenticular lens sheet thin as a lens pitch is made small.

[0005]As a manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet in the former here, (1) The method of fabricating the shape (an entering light lens and black stripe) of rear surface both sides at once by extrusion molding, (2) the method (JP,1-159627,A.) of fabricating a lens and a black stripe with radiation-curing nature resin, such as ultraviolet curing nature resin, to both sides of the film base which consists of PETs (polyethylene terephthalate) etc. JP,3-64701,A and referring to JP,3-127041,A are proposed.

[0006]However, by the method of the above (1), among the conventional manufacturing methods mentioned above. Since the thin lenticular lens sheet corresponding to a small lens pitch of 0.3 mm or less which was mentioned above will be fabricated using resin, such as an acrylic and

styrene, mechanical intensity becomes insufficient and utilization is difficult. In fabricating only the shape (for example, entering light lens) of one side of a film base in the method of the above (2), it is satisfactory, but. Since the alignment in both sides of a film base becomes difficult and a manufacturing facility will become very expensive compared with the extruder for extrusion molding, etc. in fabricating the shape (an entering light lens, a black stripe, etc.) of both sides of a film base, utilization is difficult like the method of the above (1).

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] From such a situation, as a practical manufacturing method of the small lenticular lens sheet of a lens pitch, About the shape (entering light lens) of one side of a film base, it fabricates using radiation-curing nature resin, such as ultraviolet curing nature resin, and the method of forming with sufficient accuracy using photolithography method is proposed about the shape (black stripe) of the other sides of a film base. With photolithography method here. it irradiates with a parallel beam from the entering light side of a film base to a film base, and a black stripe is formed by exposing and developing the resist layer formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a film base via the entering light lens (the patent No. 94332 specification.) Refer to JP,49-66135,A and JP,50-136028,A.

[0008] However, in the manufacturing method using the photolithography method mentioned above. Since the parallel beam vertical to the normal line direction of the film base 21 is used as exposure light for exposing a resist layer, As shown in drawing 9, the condensing point of the exposure light L with the entering light lens 22 formed in the entering light side of the film base 21 will concentrate on a comparatively narrow field among the surfaces of Idemitsu, In connection with this, the exposure region (opening region in which the black stripe 23 is not formed) of a resist layer will also be concentrated on a comparatively narrow field.

[0009] By the way, although the lenticular lens sheet manufactured by the conventional method mentioned above constitutes a transmission type screen with an Fresnel lens sheet, When LCD, DMD, etc. are used as a light source in this Fresnel lens sheet, in order to prevent generating of scintillation, a dispersing agent is mixed in many cases, For this reason, the image lights which enter into a lenticular lens sheet through an Fresnel lens sheet become that in which a parallel beam and the diffused light were intermingled in many cases. In an Fresnel lens sheet, it is designed as a condensing system in many cases so that the image lights emitted toward a lenticular lens sheet from the observation side may condense a little not in a perfect parallel beam but in a periphery.

[0010] For this reason, in the actual transmission type screen which comprises a lenticular lens sheet manufactured by doing in this way, When the diffused light is intermingled in the image lights which enter into a lenticular lens sheet, these image lights are kicked with the black stripe formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a film base, and, as a result, there is a problem that the transmissivity (luminosity) of a transmission type screen falls. When the Fresnel lens sheet observation-side is designed as a condensing system, as shown in drawing 10, The direction of image-lights L' and the optic axis of the entering light lens 22 of the lenticular lens sheet 20 which were emitted from the Fresnel lens sheet in the periphery especially among transmission type screens are not in agreement, Image-lights L' is kicked with the black stripe 23 formed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21, and, as a result, there is a problem that the transmissivity (peripheral luminance) of the periphery of a transmission type screen falls.

[0011] This invention is made in consideration of such a point, and is a thing.

The purpose, The case [ where a dispersing agent is mixed ], and Fresnel lens sheet observation-side to the Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes both transmission type screens as a condensing system. It is providing the manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet which does not cause decline in transmissivity (luminosity) even if it is a case where it is designed, and its device.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As opposed to a substrate for which a resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu while two or more entering light lenses were formed in the entering light side as the 1st solving means as for this invention, By making it irradiate with several parallel

beams from which the degree of incidence angle (angle to a normal line direction of a substrate) differs as exposure light, A process of exposing said resist layer via said each entering light lens of said substrate, and by developing said resist layer and removing a resist material of an exposure region or an unexposed field among said resist layers, A manufacturing method of a lenticular lens sheet including a process of forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate is provided.

[0013] This invention is provided with an exposure device which emits exposure light from the entering light side of said substrate to a substrate with which a resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu while two or more entering light lenses were formed in the entering light side as the 2nd solving means, Said exposure device by having an exposure light source which emits several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle to said substrate differs, and exposing said resist layer via said each entering light lens of said substrate by a parallel beam of these plurality, A manufacturing installation of a lenticular lens sheet forming a light absorption layer in fields other than a condensing field of each of said entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of said substrate is provided.

[0014] By making it irradiate with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs as exposure light to a substrate according to the 1st and 2nd solving means of this invention, Since a resist layer formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a substrate via each entering light lens formed in the entering light side of a substrate is exposed, Two or more condensing points of exposure light with an entering light lens formed in the entering light side of a substrate will exist on the surface of Idemitsu, A comparatively large exposure region of a resist layer can be taken, and a numerical aperture (an opening region in which a light absorption layer occupied on the surface of Idemitsu of a substrate is not formed comparatively) can be raised, For this reason, a lenticular lens sheet which does not cause decline in transmissivity (luminosity) even if it is a case where a dispersing agent is mixed in an Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes a transmission type screen with a lenticular lens sheet can be obtained.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, an embodiment of the invention is described with reference to drawings. Drawing 1 thru/or drawing 8 are the figures for describing the manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet by this invention, and the 1 embodiment of the device.

[0016] First, drawing 1 explains the composition of the principal part of the manufacturing installation of a lenticular lens sheet.

[0017] As shown in drawing 1, the manufacturing installation 1 is provided with the following. The feeding roll 2 which supplies the substrate (henceforth a "film base") 21 of the continuous film state.

The molding roll 3 with which the inverse shape of the lenticular lens (entering light lens) was formed.

The coating unit 4 which applies radiation-curing nature resin, such as ultraviolet curing nature resin, to the molding roll 3.

The nip roll 5 which carries out nip of the film base 21 on both sides of radiation-curing nature resin to the molding roll 3, The radiation lamp 6 which irradiates the radiation-curing nature resin applied on the roll side of the molding roll 3 with radiation, such as ultraviolet rays, The taking over rolls 8 and 8 which convey the film base 21 by which two or more entering light lenses 22 were fabricated by the mold release roll 7 which releases from mold the film base 21 by which two or more entering light lenses 22 were fabricated by the surface by the side of entering light from the molding roll 3, and the surface by the side of entering light in continuation delivery.

[0018] The manufacturing installation 1 is provided with the following.

The feeding roll 10 which supplies dry film 23' for negatives resist as the resist formation device 9 for forming a negative-resist layer in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21.

The pressing roll 11 for carrying out the lamination of dry film 23' for negatives resist to the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21.

The release roll 12 for exfoliating peel PET(polyethylene terephthalate)23" stuck on the rear face of dry film 23' for negatives resist.

The delivery roll 13 which discharges peel PET23" which exfoliated with the release roll 12.

[0019]The manufacturing installation 1 is provided with the exposure device 14 which emits several parallel beams from which it is arranged at the entering light side of the film base 21, and the degree of incidence angle (angle to the normal line direction of the film base 21) differs to the film base 21 as exposure light, By exposing the negative-resist layer formed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 via each entering light lens 22 of the film base 21, The black stripe (light absorption layer) 23 (refer to drawing 3) is formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens 22 among the surfaces of Idemitsu of the film base 21.

[0020]Next, drawing 1 and drawing 2 explain the manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet concerning this embodiment.

[0021]First, nip of the film base 21 supplied from the feeding roll 2 using the nip roll 5 to the molding roll 3 which applied radiation-curing nature resin on the roll side of the molding roll 3 with the coating unit 4, and with which this radiation-curing nature resin was applied is carried out. Then, while the surface (field where radiation-curing nature resin was applied) of the film base 21 is in contact with the molding roll 3, with the radiation lamp 6. It irradiates with radiation from the rear-face side of the film base 21, radiation-curing nature resin is stiffened, and two or more entering light lenses 22 are fabricated on the surface by the side of the entering light of the film base 21 (process 101). The film base 21 by which it did in this way and the entering light lens 22 was fabricated is released from mold from the molding roll 3 with the mold release roll 7, and is conveyed in continuation delivery with the taking over rolls 8 and 8 to a next process.

[0022]Next, the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 by which the entering light lens 22 was fabricated is received, The lamination of dry film 23' for negatives resist supplied by the feeding roll 10 is carried out with the pressing roll 11, and a negative-resist layer is formed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 (process 102). After peel PET23" stuck on the rear face of dry film 23' for negatives resist exfoliates with the release roll 12, it is discharged by the delivery roll 13.

[0023]And by making it irradiate with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs as exposure light to the film base 21 with the exposure device 14, The negative-resist layer formed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 via each entering light lens 22 formed in the entering light side of the film base 21 is exposed (process 103).

[0024]Then, develop the exposed negative-resist layer provided in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 with a development unit (not shown) (process 104), and it ranks second, Among the negative-resist layers developed negatives, it washes or exfoliates and a washing unit (not shown) etc. remove the negative-resist material of an unexposed field (unhardened field) (process 105).

[0025]And by carrying out spreading, transfer, dyeing, being impregnated, etc. to the unexposed field to which negative-resist material was removed, and finally, fixing coloring material, such as black ink, to it, The black stripe 23 is formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens 22 among the surfaces of Idemitsu of the film base 21 (process 106).

[0026]Next, drawing 3 thru/or drawing 8 explain the details of the exposure process in this embodiment shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2.

[0027]Drawing 3 is a figure showing typically the situation of the exposure process shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2, and is the figure which looked at the lenticular lens sheet 20 along the transportation direction (the III direction of drawing 1).

[0028]As shown in drawing 3, to the film base 21, the parallel beam of plurality (at least 2 or more) from which the degree of incidence angle differs is irradiated as the exposure light L. In drawing 3, the case where the parallel beam A, B, and C which is three kinds from which the degree of incidence angle differs as the exposure light L is irradiated is shown.

[0029]Here, as for such exposure light L, it is preferred that the parallel beam (the parallel beams A and C of drawing 3) whose degree of incidence angle is about \*5-10 degrees is included. When the film base 21 is irradiated with the exposure light L containing the parallel beam of such

a degree of incidence angle, two or more condensing points of the exposure light L will exist on the surface of Idemitsu, the comparatively large exposure region of a negative-resist layer can be taken, and a numerical aperture can be raised.

[0030]As the angular distribution of such exposure light L is shown in drawing 7 (a), a strong peak appears at an angle of two or more requests. On the other hand, when the mere diffusion board in which light diffusibility particles were made to mix is used for example, the diffusing characteristic comes to be shown in drawing 7 (b). Even in this case, although the numerical aperture of a negative-resist layer can be raised, the boundary between an exposure region and an unexposed field fades among negative-resist layers, a numerical aperture shows dispersion by the sensitivity unevenness of a negative-resist layer, the environmental condition at the time of development, etc., and it is not desirable.

[0031]If the case where a dispersing agent is mixed in the Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes a transmission type screen with a lenticular lens sheet here is assumed, Although about 30% of a numerical aperture is desirable (transmissivity will fall if a numerical aperture is lower than this, and contrast will fall if a numerical aperture is higher than this), if it is the exposure light L containing the parallel beam which is the degree of incidence angle of the range mentioned above, such a numerical aperture is realizable. On the other hand, when it irradiates with a single parallel beam vertically to the film base 21, a numerical aperture will be about 10 to 20%, and is not preferred.

[0032]The method of carrying out the multiple-times exposure of the parallel beam to the film base 21 as an irradiation method of such exposure light L, changing the degree of incidence angle one by one, the method of irradiating with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs simultaneously to the film base 21, etc. are employable.

[0033]As shown in drawing 4 to the film base 21 by making a parallel beam into the method of carrying out a multiple-times exposure, specifically changing the degree of incidence angle one by one, As two or more light source units 15 are prepared as an exposure light source and it is shown in drawing 5 besides [ which changes the degree of emitting angle of a parallel beam by changing direction of these each light source unit 15 ] a method, the light source unit 15 and the prism 16 single as an exposure light source are prepared, and the method of changing the degree of emitting angle of a parallel beam etc. are adopted by changing direction of the prism 16 — things can be carried out. It is possible to use arbitrary optical members, such as a mirror, instead of the prism 16 in the method shown in drawing 5.

[0034]As a method of on the other hand irradiating with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs simultaneously to the film base 21, As shown in drawing 6, two or more light source units 15 are prepared as an exposure light source, A light source unit single as an exposure light source besides the method of changing beforehand direction of these each light source unit 15, and installing it can be prepared, and the method of dividing into two or more parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs using optical members, such as prism, etc., etc. can be adopted.

[0035]Thus, by making it irradiate with several parallel beams from which the degree of incidence angle differs as exposure light to the film base 21 according to this embodiment, Since the negative-resist layer formed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 via each entering light lens 22 formed in the entering light side of the film base 21 is exposed, As two or more condensing points of the exposure light L with the entering light lens 22 formed in the entering light side of the film base 21 will exist on the surface of Idemitsu (refer to drawing 3) and it is shown in drawing 8, The comparatively large exposure region of a negative-resist layer can be taken, and a numerical aperture can be raised, For this reason, the lenticular lens sheet 20 which does not cause decline in transmissivity (luminosity) even if it is a case where a dispersing agent is mixed in the Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes a transmission type screen with the lenticular lens sheet 20 can be obtained.

[0036]In the embodiment mentioned above, although negative-resist material is used as a resist material, it is possible not only this but to use the positive-resist material of translucency or a light blocking effect. When the positive-resist material (for example, dry film for positives resist) of translucency is used as a resist material, here, In [ in the process 105, while it washes or



exfoliates and a washing unit (not shown) etc. remove the positive-resist material of an exposure region (unhardened field) among the positive-resist layers developed negatives, leave the positive-resist material of an unexposed field as a lobe, and ] the process 106, The black stripe 23 can be formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens 22 among the surfaces of Idemitsu of the film base 21 by carrying out spreading, transfer, dyeing, being impregnated, etc., and fixing coloring material, such as black ink, on this left-behind lobe. On the other hand, when the positive-resist material (for example, dry film for positives resist) of a light blocking effect is used as a resist material, By leaving the positive-resist material of an unexposed field in the process 105, while it washes or exfoliates and a washing unit (not shown) etc. remove the positive-resist material of an exposure region (unhardened field) among the positive-resist layers developed negatives, The black stripe 23 can be formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens 22 among the surfaces of Idemitsu of the film base 21. Processing of the process 106 is omissible in this case.

[0037]Although a resist material is supplied with the gestalt of a dry film and it is made to carry out lamination to the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 in the embodiment mentioned above, It may be made to carry out the coating processing of the resist resin of the shape not only of this but wet to the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21.

[0038]The process 106 is followed in the embodiment mentioned above, Washing or exfoliation removes the negative-resist material of an exposure region (hardening field) among the dry films for negatives resist developed negatives, and it may be made to expose portions other than black stripe 23 among the surfaces of Idemitsu of the film base 21, Thereby, transmissivity can be raised further. the regist layer (or exposed portion of the surface of Idemitsu of film base 21), and black stripe 23 top — the clear layer whose transmissivity is higher than negative-resist material or positive-resist material — lamination — or coating processing being carried out and, Thereby still better contrast can be acquired. The lamination of the plastic sheet etc. which have rigidity in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base 21 may be carried out, moreover — the surface (observation side surface) of a plastic sheet — acid-resisting processing — it low-reflection-processes, and it gets damaged and may be made to perform a preventing process (hard court processing), antistatic treatment, non-glare processing, diffusion treatment, pollution-control processing, etc.

[0039]A linear Fresnel lens sheet is arranged between the exposure device 14 and the film base 21, and it may be made to make light incline with this linear Fresnel lens sheet in the embodiment mentioned above further again. While taking the comparatively large exposure region of a regist layer and raising a numerical aperture by this, registration with a suitable rear surface of the lenticular lens sheet 20 (gap with the entering light lens 22 and the black stripe 23) can be formed, For this reason, the lenticular lens sheet 20 which does not cause decline in transmissivity (luminosity) even if it is a case where the observation-Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes transmission type screen with lenticular lens sheet 20 side is designed as a condensing system can be obtained.

[0040]

[Example]Next, the concrete example of an embodiment mentioned above is described.

[0041]Example 1 Example 1 corresponds, when forming a black stripe among the embodiments mentioned above using the positive-resist material of translucency.

[0042]First, radiation-curing nature resin (ink tech company make: HRF2535) is applied on the roll side of a molding roll by the nozzle coating from a coating unit, Nip of the film base (Toyobo [ Co., Ltd. ] make: A-4100 and 188 micrometers in thickness) supplied so that a forming roll might be met from a feeding roll using a nip roll to the molding roll with which this radiation-curing nature resin was applied was carried out. Then, while the surface (field where radiation-curing nature resin was applied) of the film base was in contact with the molding roll, with the radiation lamp, it irradiated with radiation from the rear-face side of a film base, radiation-curing nature resin was stiffened, and the film base by which two or more entering light lenses were fabricated by the surface by the side of entering light was formed.

[0043]Next, the surface of Idemitsu of the film base with an entering light lens produced by doing in this way is received, The lamination of the dry film for positives resist (Tokyo adaptation

shrine :P. - RZ30, 5 micrometers in thickness, resolution of 15 micrometers) supplied by the feeding roll was carried out with the pressing roll (up-and-down roll), and the positive-resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a film base. In lamination speed, by 1-m/, lamination pressure considered it as 90 \*\* at 2 kg, and lamination temperature carried out the lamination conditions at this time with an up-and-down roll.

[0044]And it exposed via each entering light lens formed in the entering light side of a film base with the exposure light emitted from the exposure device to the film base with a positive-resist layer produced by doing in this way. Exposure at this time was performed by irradiating with a parallel beam with a degree of incidence angle of -10 degree, 0 degree, and +10 degrees in 3 steps to a film base. The exposing condition was set to 75mJ with addition light volume. By such exposure, the positive-resist layer was in the uncured state in the condensing field (exposure region) of the entering light lens, and became as [ hardened state ] in the non-condensing field (unexposed field).

[0045]Then, the exposed film base with a positive-resist layer produced by doing in this way was developed. The developing condition carried out brushing development after dipping for 1 minute with sodium carbonate 1%. Subsequently, pure water performed washing for 1 minute, and desiccation for 1 minute was performed after washing. The positive-resist material of an exposure region (unhardened field) is removed by such development and washing among the positive-resist layers developed negatives. Since only the resist material of the unexposed field (hardening field) in which a black stripe should be formed was left behind as a lobe, the black stripe shape whose entering light lens registration suited was able to be obtained.

[0046]And black ink was applied and dried on the lobe which did in this way and was left behind to the surface of Idemitsu of a film base, and the black stripe was formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of a film base. The diffusion zone was formed in the field between the lobes in which the black stripe was formed by applying the resin in which the dispersing agent was mixed in the surface of Idemitsu of the film base which was used in this way, and in which the black stripe was formed, performing wiping processing and making it dry.

[0047]Then, on the exposed portion of the surface of Idemitsu of the film base produced by doing in this way, and the black stripe, the transparent adhesive layer (3 M company make: 9483 and 100 micrometers in thickness) whose transmissivity is higher than positive-resist material was made into the clear layer, and lamination was carried out.

[0048]And the lamination of the acrylic plate manufacturing substrate with a thickness of 2 mm manufactured by extrusion molding on the surface of the adhesive layer by which lamination was carried out by doing in this way was carried out.

[0049]And the lamination of the film with which acid-resisting processing was performed to the surface (observation side surface) of the acrylic plate manufacturing substrate by which did in this way and lamination was carried out to the last was carried out.

[0050]Example 2 Example 2 corresponds, when forming a black stripe among the embodiments mentioned above using the positive-resist material of a light blocking effect.

[0051]First, the film base by which two or more entering light lenses were fabricated was formed in the surface by the side of entering light by the same method as Example 1 mentioned above.

[0052]Next, to the surface of Idemitsu of the film base with an entering light lens produced by doing in this way, the coating processing of the black positive-resist resin (made in FUJI Rex: DANREX) was carried out, and the black positive-resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a film base. In the thickness of coating, 2 micrometers (dry state) and drying temperature made [ molding speed ] the coating conditions at this time 100 \*\* by 5-m/.

[0053]And it exposed via each entering light lens formed in the entering light side of a film base with the exposure light emitted from the exposure device to the film base with a positive-resist layer produced by doing in this way. Exposure at this time was performed by irradiating with a parallel beam with a degree of incidence angle of -10 degree, 0 degree, and +10 degrees in 3 steps to a film base. The exposing condition was set to 180mJ with addition light volume. By such exposure, the positive-resist layer was in the uncured state in the condensing field (exposure region) of the entering light lens, and became as [ hardened state ] in the non-

condensing field (unexposed field).

[0054]Then, the exposed film base with a positive-resist layer produced by doing in this way was developed. Here, after making the developing solution specified by [ which was controlled by 30 \*\* ] FUJI Rex immerse for about 30 seconds, ranking second and sponge's performing wiping development for about 30 seconds in the developing solution, it took out from the developing solution and rinsed. The positive-resist material of an exposure region (unhardened field) is removed by such development and washing among the positive-resist layers developed negatives, Since only the resist material of the unexposed field in which a black stripe should be formed was left behind as a black lobe, the black stripe whose entering light lens registration suited was able to be obtained.

[0055]Then, on the exposed portion of the surface of Idemitsu of the film base produced by doing in this way, and the black stripe, the transparent adhesive layer (3 M company make: 9483 and 100 micrometers in thickness) whose transmissivity is higher than positive-resist material was made into the clear layer, and lamination was carried out.

[0056]And an acrylic plate manufacturing substrate with a thickness of 1.5 mm which consists of a bilayer of the diffusion zone manufactured by bilayer extrusion molding on the surface of the adhesive layer by which lamination was carried out by doing in this way, and a clear layer, The lamination of the diffusion zone (0.3 mm in thickness) of an acrylic plate manufacturing substrate was carried out in the state where the above-mentioned adhesive layer was made to face.

[0057]And the lamination of the film with which low reflection processing and hard court processing were performed to the surface (observation side surface) of the acrylic plate manufacturing substrate by which did in this way and lamination was carried out to the last was carried out.

[0058]Example 3 Example 3 corresponds, when forming a black stripe among the embodiments mentioned above using negative-resist material.

[0059]First, the film base by which two or more entering light lenses were fabricated was formed in the surface by the side of entering light by the same method as Example 1 mentioned above.

[0060]Next, the surface of Idemitsu of the film base with an entering light lens produced by doing in this way is received, The lamination of the dry film for negatives resist (made in Japanese \*\* Morton: NCP-315, 15 micrometers in thickness, resolution of 10 micrometers) supplied by the feeding roll was carried out with the pressing roll (up-and-down roll), and the negative-resist layer was formed in the surface of Idemitsu of a film base. In lamination speed, by 1-m/, lamination pressure considered it as 90 \*\* at 2 kg, and lamination temperature carried out the lamination conditions at this time with an up-and-down roll.

[0061]And it exposed via each entering light lens formed in the entering light side of a film base with the exposure light emitted from the exposure device to the film base with a negative-resist layer produced by doing in this way. Exposure at this time was performed by irradiating with a parallel beam with a degree of incidence angle of -10 degree, 0 degree, and +10 degrees in 3 steps to a film base. The exposing condition was set to 75mJ with addition light volume. By such exposure, the negative-resist layer became as [ hardened state ] in the condensing field (exposure region) of the entering light lens, and was in the uncured state in the non-condensing field (unexposed field).

[0062]Then, the exposed film base with a negative-resist layer produced by doing in this way was developed. The developing condition was considered as the showering development for 1 minute with sodium carbonate 1%. Subsequently, pure water performed washing for 1 minute, and desiccation for 1 minute was performed after washing. The negative-resist material of the unexposed field (unhardened field) in which a black stripe should be formed by such development and washing among the negative-resist layers developed negatives is removed, Since the negative-resist material of the exposure region (hardening field) was left behind as a lobe, the black stripe shape whose entering light lens registration suited was able to be obtained as concave shape.

[0063]And by doing in this way, applying black ink to the surface of Idemitsu of a film base, performing wiping processing and making it dry, The field (field corresponding to black stripe shape) between the lobes left behind to the surface of Idemitsu of a film base was made to fill up

with black ink, and the black stripe was formed in fields other than the condensing field of each entering light lens among the surfaces of Idemitsu of a film base. The surface of Idemitsu of the film base which was used in this way and in which the black stripe was formed is received, After performing resist removing processing for about 1 to 2 minutes in an alkaline aqueous solution 3%, the negative-resist material (lobe) which performed washing for 1 minute with pure water, and was left behind to the surface of Idemitsu of a film base was exfoliated. Thereby, portions other than a black stripe were exposed among the surfaces of Idemitsu of a film base.

[0064]Then, on the exposed portion of the surface of Idemitsu of the film base produced by doing in this way, and the black stripe, the transparent adhesive layer (3 M company make: 9483 and 100 micrometers in thickness) whose transmissivity is higher than negative-resist material was made into the clear layer, and lamination was carried out.

[0065]And an acrylic plate manufacturing substrate with a thickness of 1.5 mm which consists of a bilayer of the diffusion zone manufactured by bilayer extrusion molding on the surface of the adhesive layer by which lamination was carried out by doing in this way, and a clear layer, The lamination of the diffusion zone (0.3 mm in thickness) of an acrylic plate manufacturing substrate was carried out in the state where the above-mentioned adhesive layer was made to face.

[0066]And the lamination of the film with which low reflection processing and antistatic treatment were performed to the surface (observation side surface) of the acrylic plate manufacturing substrate by which did in this way and lamination was carried out to the last was carried out.

[0067]The lenticular lens sheet was manufactured by the same method as Example 3 mentioned above as a comparative example comparative example except for the point that the exposure device performed only one exposure with an irradiation angles of 0 degree.

[0068]Each lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of of Examples 1-3 and the comparative example which carried out evaluation result \*\*\*\*, The observation side condensing point constituted four kinds of transmission type screens combining the Fresnel lens sheet which is 12000 mm, and by using each transmission type screen as a light source, it mounted in the 50-inch back projection type projection TV using LCD, and evaluated. The substrate with which the above-mentioned Fresnel lens sheet made 1.8-mm-thick shock-proof methacrylic resin (refractive index 1.51) carry out 0.06 weight-section (value to substrate 100 weight section before mixing) mixing of the styrene bead (refractive index 1.59) with a mean particle diameter of 12 micrometers, It consists of a lens fabricated by the surface of this substrate with ultraviolet curing nature resin (refractive index 1.55).

[0069]First, viewing estimated shading (luminosity unevenness) of the periphery as the 1st evaluation criteria about each above-mentioned transmission type screen mounted in back projection type projection TV. As a result, as shown in the following table, the good result was obtained compared with the lenticular lens sheet in which the direction of the thing using the lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of Examples 1-3 was manufactured in accordance with the method of a comparative example. Evaluation was performed by three-stage evaluation (it is shown that a numerical value is large in the following table that it is such a good result).

[0070]Next, as the 2nd evaluation criteria the luminosity in a 5-cm position (four positions) from the central part and the corner of each above-mentioned transmission type screen, It measured with the luminance meter (BM-5 by TOPCON CORP.) in the position 2 m away from each above-mentioned transmission type screen, and the ratio (peripheral luminance ratio) of the average of four luminosity in a 5-cm position was compared from the corner to the luminosity in the central part of each transmission type screen. As a result, as shown in the following table, the good result was obtained compared with the lenticular lens sheet in which the direction of the thing using the lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of Examples 1-3 was manufactured in accordance with the method of a comparative example.

[0071]Finally a part (6x6 cm<sup>2</sup>) is started from each above-mentioned lenticular lens sheet as the 3rd evaluation criteria, The part is attached to the thing [ independent (item) or ] (set) combined with the above-mentioned Fresnel lens sheet, The transmissivity and reflectance were measured by the hazemeter (Murakami Color Research Laboratory make: HR-100), and it compared about

each of (%), transmissivity, reflectance (%), and transmissivity/reflectance (%). As a result, as shown in the following table, in the lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of a comparative example. With the lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of Examples 1-3, it turns out to the transmissivity of a set falling about by 1/2 to the transmissivity of an item that the transmissivity of a set only falls about by 1/4 to the transmissivity of an item. Namely, when it combines with the Fresnel lens sheet in which the dispersing agent was mixed, Compared with the lenticular lens sheet in which the direction of the thing using the lenticular lens sheet manufactured in accordance with the method of Examples 1-3 was manufactured in accordance with the method of a comparative example, the good result was obtained about decline in transmissivity (luminosity).

[Table 1]

[表：評価結果]

		実施例 1	実施例 2	実施例 3	比較例	
評価項目 1	感応評価	2	2	3	1	
評価項目 2	周辺輝度比 [%]	27.6	29.4	37.9	19.3	
評価項目 3	単品	透過率 T [%]	85.2	86.0	84.8	84.1
		反射率 R [%]	5.9	8.8	8.2	8.1
		T / R	14.4	9.8	10.3	10.4
	セット	透過率 T [%]	67.2	68.7	66.9	48.2
		反射率 R [%]	6.3	9.4	9.0	8.9
		T / R	10.7	7.3	7.4	5.4

[0072]

[Effect of the Invention]As explained above, according to this invention. The case [ where a dispersing agent is mixed ], and Fresnel lens sheet observation-side to the Fresnel lens sheet which constitutes a transmission type screen with a lenticular lens sheet as a condensing system. The lenticular lens sheet which does not cause decline in transmissivity (luminosity) even if it is a case where it is designed can be obtained.

[Translation done.]

\* NOTICES \*

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

---

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

---

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]The perspective view showing the 1 embodiment of the manufacturing installation of the lenticular lens sheet by this invention.

[Drawing 2]Process drawing for describing the 1 embodiment of the manufacturing method of the lenticular lens sheet by this invention.

[Drawing 3]The figure showing typically the situation of the exposure process in the 1 embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 4]The figure showing an example of the exposure device which can change the angle of exposure light.

[Drawing 5]The figure showing another example of the exposure device which can change the angle of exposure light.

[Drawing 6]The figure showing another example of the exposure device which can change the angle of exposure light.

[Drawing 7]The figure for explaining the angular distribution of the exposure light which enters into a film base.

[Drawing 8]The figure for explaining the characteristic of the lenticular lens sheet manufactured by the manufacturing method concerning the 1 embodiment of this invention.

[Drawing 9]The figure showing typically the situation of the exposure process in the manufacturing method of the conventional lenticular lens sheet.

[Drawing 10]The figure for explaining the characteristic of the lenticular lens sheet manufactured by the conventional manufacturing method.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Manufacturing installation
- 2 Feeding roll
- 3 Molding roll
- 4 Coating unit
- 5 Nip roll
- 6 Radiation lamp
- 7 Mold release roll
- 8 and 8 Taking over roll
- 9 Resist formation device
- 10 Feeding roll
- 11 Pressing roll
- 12 Release roll
- 13 Delivery roll
- 14 Exposure device
- 21 Film base
- 22 Entering light lens
- 23 Black stripe (light absorption layer)
- L Exposure light
- L' Image lights

---

[Translation done.]







領域)のネガ型レジスト材料を洗浄(図示せず)等により洗浄または剥離して除去する(工程105)。

【0025】そして最後に、ネガ型レジスト材料が除去された未露光領域に青色インク等の着色材料を塗布、写真、塗布されたのは含層等して定着させることにより、フィラメント21の光側面の表面のうち各入光レンズ22の集光領域以外の領域にブラックストラップ23を形成する(工程106)。

【0026】次に、図3乃至図8により、図1および図2に示す本実施の形態における露光工程の詳細について説明する。

【0027】図3は図1および図2に示す露光工程の様子を模式的に示す図であり、レンチキュレーンズシート20を搬送方向（図1のH方向）に沿って見た図である。

【0028】図3に示すように、フィルム基材21に対しては、入射角度が異なる複数（少なくとも2以上）の平行光が電光光線として照射される。なお、図3においては、電光光線として、入射角度が異なる3種類の平行光A、B、Cが照射される場合が示されている。

【0029】ここで、このような露光光線しは入射角度が含む  $5 \sim 10^\circ$  程度の平行光（図3の平行光A、C）を含むことが好ましい。このように入射角度の平行光を含む露光光線しをフィルム基材21に照射した場合には、露光光線しの集光点が光阻剤の表面上で複数存在することとなり、ネガ型レジスト層の露光側面と比較的広くとって開口率を上げることができる。

【0030】なお、このように露光光線との角分布は、図7(a)に示すようなものである。複数の所望の角度で強いピークが現れる。これに対し、例えば、光拡散性樹脂を混入させた単なる拡散板を用いた場合には、そのような特性は図7(b)に示すようになる。この場合でも、ネガ型レジスト層の開孔率を上げることはできるが、ネガ型レジスト層中の露光領域と未露光領域とを区別する能力が低下し、ネガ型レジスト層の開口率がばらつきやすくなる。また、このときの開口率も、ネガ型レジスト層の膜厚や、その間の空隙がばげば、ネガ型レジスト層の開口率もばらつきやすくなり、好ましくない。

【1003】ここで、ラングキエラーレンズシートとよばれる透過性ポリマーを用いる場合、開口率は30%程度が好ましいが（これよりも開口率が低いと透過率が低下し、これよりも開口率が高いとコンダクタ性が低下する）、上述した範囲の開口率の平衡光を含む露光光線しでなければよいという条件を実現することができ、一方、単一の平衡光をフィルム基材21に照射して垂直に照射した場合、開口率が10〜20%程度になる、好ましくない。

【0032】なお、このような露光光線しの照射方法と  
しては、入射角度を順次変えつつフィルム基材21に対

について述べる。

【0041】実施例1  
実施例1は、上述した実施の形態のうち、透光性のポジ型レジスト材料を用いてブラックスライブを形成する場合に対応している。

【0042】まず、澱エニュットからのノズル澱工による成型ロールのロール面上に放射線硬化性樹脂（インクテック社製：HRF2535）を塗布し、この放射線硬化性樹脂が塗布された成型ロールに対してニップロールを用いて、給紙ロールから成形ロールに沿うように供給

されたフィルム基材（東洋紡社製：A-4100、厚さ188  $\mu\text{m}$ ）をニップした。その後、フィルム基材の表面（放射線硬化性樹脂が塗布された面）が成型ロール（面）に接触する間に、放射線ランプにより、フィルム基材の裏面側から開放に放射線が照射して放射線硬化性樹脂を硬化させ、入光側の表面に複数の入光レンズが形成されたフィルム基材を形成した。

【0043】次に、このようにして得られた入光レンズ付きのフィルム基材の出光側の表面に対して、給紙ロールにより供給されたボジ型レジスト用ドライフィルム

(東京応化社製：P-RZ30、厚さ5mm、解像度15μm)を押圧ロール(上下ロール)によりラミネート加工し、フィルム基材の出光面にポリアレキレストマーを形成した。なお、このときのラミネート条件は、ラミネート速度が1m/分、ラミネート圧が2kg、ラミネート温度が上下ロールにて90℃とした。

【0044】そして、このようにして得られたポジ型レジスト層付きのフィルム基材に対して、露光装置から照射された露光光線により、フィルム基材の入光側に設け

られた各入光レンズを介して露光を行った。なお、このときの露光は、 $-10^\circ, 0^\circ, +10^\circ$ の入射角のある平行光をフィルム基板上に露光分に3回に分けて75 mm<sup>2</sup>の面積に露光した。露光条件は積算光量にて75 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>とにより行った。なお、このような露光により、ポジ型レジスト層は、入光レンズの透光領域（露光領域）で未硬化状態のままとなり、非集光領域（未露光領域）で硬化状態のままであった。

【0045】その後、このようにして得られた露光済みのポジ型レジスト層付きフィルム基材を現像した。現像

条件は、1%硫酸ノダにて1分間のディッピング後、ブラッシング液後に1分間の洗浄を行い、乾燥を行った。なお、このように処理されたポジウム・レジスト層のうち溶剤が完全に除去され、アラック樹脂のみが突出部として残ることで、光レゾズとレジスターシートの合ったアラック樹脂・光阻膜(硬化)のレジスタ材料のみが突出部として残った。

【0046】そして、このようにしてフィルム基材の出光側の表面に残された突出部に黒色インキを塗布して

ラックストライト2・3を形成することができる。一方、レジスト材料として遮光性のポジ型レジスト材料（例えば、ポジ型レジスト用ドライフィルム）を用いた場合には、工程1・05において、現象済みのポジ型レジスト層（図6参照）の表面に、未露光領域（未硬化領域）のポジ型レジスト材料を殘存除去するとともに、光透過性のあるポジ型レジスト材料を露光除去することにより、フィルム基材21の出光側の表面のうち、各入光線L2・22の集光軸線以外の領域にポジ型レジスト層22・23を形成することができる。なお、この場合には、工程1・06の処理は不要であることができる。

【0037】また、上述した実施例の形態においては、レジスト材料をドライフィルム材の形態で供給し、フィルム基材21の出光側の表面にラミネート加工するようになっているが、これに限らず、ウェット状のレジスト樹脂を塗布しているフィルム材の表面上にコーティング加工してよいようにしてもよい。

[illegible][illegible]

【0040】次に、上述した実施の形態の具体的実施例に

して平行光を複数回照射する方法や、入射角度の異なる複数の平行光をフィルム基材 21 に対して同時に照射する方法等を採用することができる。

【0033】具体的には例えば、入射角度を間接変えるフィルタ基材21に対して平行光線を直接照射する方法として、図6に示すように、露光光源と、これら各光源ユニット15の向きを変えておき、これにより露光の出射角を変えられる方法（図5）を用いることにより、平行光線の出射角を任意の方法で調整することができる。なお、図5に示す方法では、プリズム16の代わりに鏡等の任意の光学部材を用いることができる。

【0034】一方、入射角度の異なる複数の平行光をフィルム基材21に対して同時に照射する方法としては、図7に示すように、露光光源として複数の光源ユニット15を準備し、これら各光源ユニット15の向きをかじ変更して配置する方法（図8）、露光光源として単一の光源ユニット15を準備し、プリズム等の光学部材等を用いて入射角度の異なる2以上の平行光に分ける方法等を用いることができる。

[0036] このように本発明の形態によれば、フィ  
ン基材 21 に対して、入射角度が異なる複数の平行光 2  
線（露光光線）と一致して照射される。フィンを基板 2  
上に形成する際、フィンの高さを調整することにより、  
フィンの入光面に照射された各入射光線 22 を介してフ  
ィン基材 21 の出光側の表面に形成されたネガレジスト  
層を露光するので、フィンを基板 21 の入光面に掛け  
らるべく入射光線 22 によって露光光線 1 の集光角が出光  
側から入射光線 22 に入射することとなり（図 3 参照、図  
8）示すように、ネガレジスト層の露光領域と比較的均一  
広くかつ平坦な層を上げることができ、このため、スク  
ウェアレンジシート 20 とともに透過型スクリーンを  
構成するフィナルレジスト 21 に拡散角が増える現象  
合であったり透過型（輝度）の低下を招くことがないレ  
ジスターエッチングシート 20 の製造が可能となること

【0036】なお、上述した実態の形態においては、レジスト材料としてネガ型レジスト材料を用いているが、これに限らず、透光性または透光性のポジ型レジスト材料と材料を配することも可能である。なお、レジスト材料として透光性のポジ型レジスト材料（例えばポジ型レジストを用いたドライフィルム）を用いる場合には、工程1-05において、現像液のポジ型レジスト層のうちの露光領域（未硬化領域）のポジ型レジスト材料を洗浄液（例えばエッチング液（図示せず）等）により洗浄または溶解して除去するとともに未露光領域のポジ型レジスト材料を突出部として露出させ、工程1-06において、この露出された突出部に黒色インク等の着色剤を塗布、転写、乾燥、着色することとなる。

て定着させることにより、フィルム基材21の出光側の表面のうち各入光レンズ22の集光領域以外の領域にフ

乾燥させ、フィルム基材の出光側の表面のうち各入光レンズの集光領域以外の領域にブラックストライプが形成された。また、このようにしてブラックストライプが形成されたフィルム基材の出光側の表面に拡散剤が混入された状態で発泡し、ワイピング加工を施して乾燥させることにより、ブラックストライプが形成された突出部の間の領域に拡散層を形成した。

【0047】その後、このようにして得られたフィルム基材の出光側の表面の露出部分およびブラックストライプ上にボジ型レジスト材料より透過率の高い透明な粘着層(3M社製：9483、厚さ100 $\mu$ m)をクリア層としてラミネート加工した。

【0048】そして、このようにしてラミネート加工された粘着層の表面に、押出し成形により製造した厚さ2mmのアクリル製板基材をラミネート加工した。

【0049】そして最後に、このようにしてラミネート加工されたアクリル製板基材の表面(観察側表面)に放射防処理が施されたフィルムをラミネート加工した。

【0050】実施例2

実施例2は、上述した実施の形態のうち、透光性のボジ型レジスト材料を用いてブラックストライプを形成する場合に対応している。

【0051】まず、上述した実施例1と同様の方法により、入光側の表面に複数の入光レンズが形成されたフィルム基材を形成した。

【0052】次に、このようにして得られた入光レンズ付きフィルム基材の出光側の表面に対して、黒色のボジ型レジスト樹脂(アジレックス社製：DANREX)をコーティング加工し、フィルム基材の出光側の表面に黒色のボジ型レジスト層を形成した。なお、このときのコーティング条件は、成形速度が5m/分、コーティングの厚さが2 $\mu$ m(ドライ状態)、乾燥温度が100℃とした。

【0053】そして、このようにして得られたボジ型レジスト層付きフィルム基材に対して、露光装置から出射された露光光線により、フィルム基材の入光側に設けられた各入光レンズを介して露光を行った。なお、このときの露光は、 $-10^{\circ}$ 、 $0^{\circ}$ 、 $+10^{\circ}$ の入射角度の平行光をフィルム基材に対して3回に分けて照射することにより行った。また、露光条件は積算光量にて180mJとした。なお、このような露光により、ボジ型レジスト層は、入光レンズの集光領域(露光領域)で硬化状態となり、非集光領域(未露光領域)で未硬化状態となった。

【0054】その後、このようにして得られた露光済みフィルム基材に層付きフィルム基材を現像した。ここでは、30℃で制御されたレジストクス指定の現像液に約30秒間浸漬させ、次いで、現像液中でスポンジによりワイピング現象を約30秒間行なった後、現像液から取り出して水洗した。なお、このような現象および洗浄

条件は、1%炭酸ソーダにて1分間のシャワリング現象とした。次いで、純水にて1分間の洗浄を行い、洗浄後1分間の乾燥を行った。なお、このような現象および洗浄により、現像液のネガがレジスト層のうらブラックストライプが形成されるべき未露光領域(未硬化領域)のネガ型レジスト材料が除去され、露光領域(硬化領域)のネガ型レジスト材料が突出部として露出される。また、このようにして得られたフィルム基材の出光側の表面に黒色インキを塗布し、ワイピング加工を施して乾燥させることにより、フィルム基材の出光側の表面に残された突出部の領域(ブラックストライプ形成に対応する領域)に黒色インキを充填させ、フィルム基材の出光側の表面のうち各入光レンズの集光領域以外の領域にブラックストライプを形成した。また、このようにしてブラックストライプが形成されたフィルム基材の出光側の表面に対して、3%アルコール水溶液にて約1～2分間のレジスト剥離処理を加した後、純水にて1分間の洗浄を行ってフィルム基材の出光側の表面に残されたネガ型レジスト材料(突出部)を剥離した。これにより、フィルム基材の出光側の表面のうらブラックストライプ以外の部分を露出させた。

【0064】その後、このようにして得られたフィルム基材の出光側の表面の露出部分およびブラックストライプ上にネガ型レジスト材料より透過率の高い透明な粘着層(3M社製：9483、厚さ100 $\mu$ m)をクリア層としてラミネート加工した。

【0065】そして、このようにしてラミネート加工された粘着層の表面に、二層押出し成形により製造した拡散層およびクリア層の二層からなる厚さ1.5mmのアクリル製板基材を、アクリル製板基材の拡散層(厚さ0.3mm)を上記粘着層と向き合わせた状態でラミネート加工した。

【0066】そして最後に、このようにしてラミネート加工されたアクリル製板基材の表面(観察側表面)に低放射処理および帯電防止処理が施されたフィルムをラミネート加工した。

【0067】比較例

比較例として、露光装置により照射角度0 $^{\circ}$ の1回の露光のみを行った点と異なり、上述した実施例3と同様の方法により、レンヂャーレンズシートを製造した。

【0068】評価結果

上述した実施例1～3および比較例の方法に従って製造された各レンヂャーレンズシートと、観察側露光点が12000mmのフレネルレンズシートとを組み合わせて4種類の透過型スクリーンを構成し、各透過型スクリーンを光源としてLCDを用いた50インチの背面投

射型プロジェクトンテレビに実装して評価した。なお、上記フレネルレンズシートは、厚さ1.8mmの耐衝撃性メタクリル樹脂(屈折率1.51)に平均粒径12 $\mu$ mのメスデレンビーズ(屈折率1.59)を0.06重量部(導入前の基材100重量部に対する量)混入させた基材と、この基材の表面に紫外線硬化性樹脂(屈折率1.55)により成形されたレンズとからなる。

【0069】まず、第1の評価項目として、背面投射型プロジェクトンテレビに実装された上記透過型スクリーンにつき、その周辺部のシェーディング(輝度むら)を日曜にて評価した。その結果、下記表に示すように、実施例1～3の方法に従って製造されたレンヂャーレンズシートを用いたものの方が、比較例の方法に従って製造されたレンヂャーレンズシートに比べて良好な結果が得られた。なお、評価は、3段階評価で行なった(下記表においては数値が大きい程良好な結果であることを示している)。

【0070】次に、第2の評価項目として、上記透過型スクリーンの中心部および端部から5cmの位置(4つの位置)での輝度を、上記透過型スクリーンから2cm離れた位置で輝度計(トプコン社製のBM-5)により測定し、各透過型スクリーンの中心部での輝度に対する、端部から5cmの位置での4つの輝度の平均の比(周辺輝度比)を比較した。その結果、下記表に示すように、実施例1～3の方法に従って製造されたレンヂャーレンズシートを用いたものの方が、比較例の方法に従って製造されたレンヂャーレンズシートには比べて良好な結果が得られた。

【0071】最後に、第3の評価項目として、上記各レンヂャーレンズシートから一層(6 $\times$ 6cm $^2$ )を切り出し、その一部を単独(単品)、または上記フレネルレンズシートと組み合わせたもの(セット)につき、その透過率と反射率とをヘイズメータ(村上色彩研究所製：HR-100)で測定し、透過率(%)、反射率(%)、および透過率/反射率(%)のそれぞれについて比較した。その結果、下記表に示すように、比較例の方法に従って製造されたレンヂャーレンズシートでは、単品の透過率に対してセットの透過率が1/2近く低下するのに対し、実施例1～3の方法に従って製造されたレンヂャーレンズシートでは、単品の透過率に対してセットの透過率が1/4程度低下するに過ぎないことが分かる。すなわち、拡散剤が混入されたフレネルレンズシートと組み合わせた場合に、実施例1～3の方法に従って製造されたレンヂャーレンズシートを用いたものの方が、比較例の方法に従って製造されたレンヂャーレンズシートに比べて、透過率(輝度)の低下に関して良好な結果が得られた。

【表1】

【表：評価結果】

評価項目	1 総合評価	実施例1		実施例2		実施例3		比較例
		2	2	2	2	3	3	
評価項目2 周辺輝度比	Δ	27.6	28.4	28.4	28.4	37.9	37.9	19.3
評価項目3 画素	Δ	85.2	85.0	85.0	84.8	84.8	84.1	84.1
評価項目4 画素	Δ	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	8.2	8.1	8.1
評価項目5 画素	Δ	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	10.3	10.4	10.4
評価項目6 画素	Δ	67.2	68.7	68.7	68.9	68.9	48.2	48.2
評価項目7 画素	Δ	4.3	9.4	9.4	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9
評価項目8 画素	Δ	10.7	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	5.4	5.4

【0072】

【発明の効果】 以上説明したように本発明によれば、レンズキヤメラレンズシートとともに透過型スクリーンを構成するフレネルレンズシートとに拡散剤が混入される場合やフレネルレンズシートの観察側が集光素として設計される場合であっても透過率（輝度）の低下を招くことがないハイレンチキエラレンズシートを得ることができ

る。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明によるハイレンチキエラレンズシートの製造装置の一実施形態を示す斜視図。  
 【図2】 本発明によるハイレンチキエラレンズシートの製造方法の一実施形態を示す工程図。  
 【図3】 本発明の一実施形態におけるハイレンチキエラレンズシートの構造を示す図。  
 【図4】 露光光線の角度を変えることが可能な露光装置の一例を示す図。  
 【図5】 露光光線の角度を変えることが可能な露光装置の別の例を示す図。  
 【図6】 露光光線の角度を変えることが可能な露光装置のさらに別の例を示す図。  
 【図7】 フィルム基材に入射する露光光線の角度分布を説明するための図。  
 【図8】 本発明の一実施形態に係る製造方法により製造されるハイレンチキエラレンズシートの特性を説明する

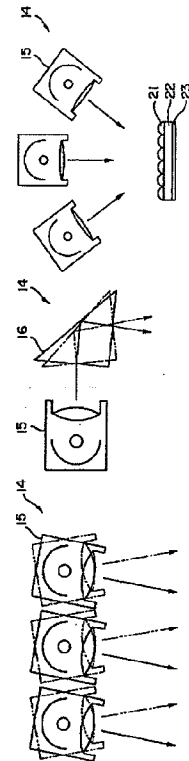
ための図。

【図9】 従来のハイレンチキエラレンズシートの製造方法における露光工程の様子を模式的に示す図。  
 【図10】 従来の製造方法により製造されるハイレンチキエラレンズシートの特性を説明するための図。

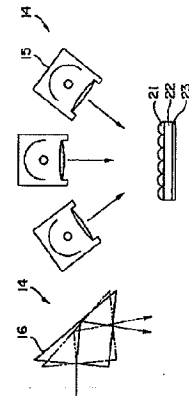
【符号の説明】

- 1 製造装置
- 2 給紙ロール
- 3 成型ロール
- 4 塗工ユニット
- 5 ニップロール
- 6 放熱線ランプ
- 7 離型ロール
- 8, 8' 引取ロール
- 9 レジスト形成装置
- 10 給紙ロール
- 11 押圧ロール
- 12 剥離ロール
- 13 排紙ロール
- 14 露光装置
- 21 フィルム基材
- 22 入光レンズ
- 23 ブラックマトリ（光吸収層）
- L 露光線
- L' 映像光

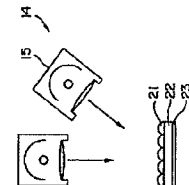
【図4】



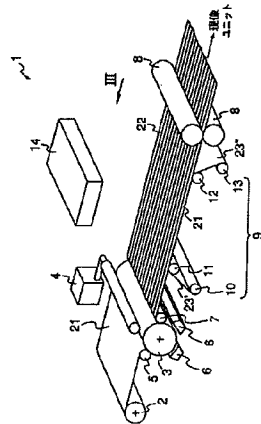
【図5】



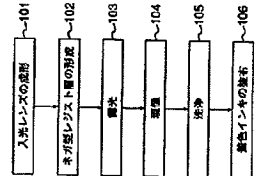
【図6】



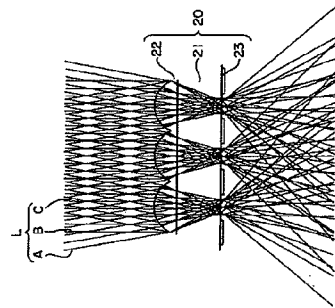
【図11】



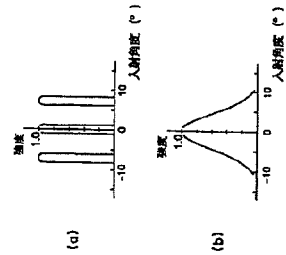
【図2】



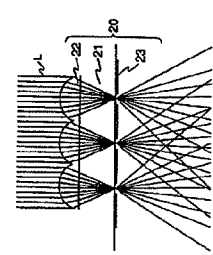
【図3】



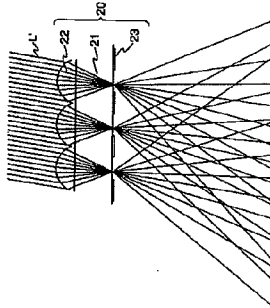
【図7】



【図9】



【図8】



【図10】

